

and rapidly diminish in size towards apex. Scaling dense, variegated brown and grey, with a small but conspicuous white spot at the declivity on the third interval. *Legs* with fine grey pubescence; intermediate tibiæ curved internally just before apex, but much more markedly so in the male; this sex also has the posterior tibiæ very strongly compressed laterally just before apex; posterior tarsi with the second joint a trifle narrower than the others, second and third sub-equal, first joint very long and broad in male, longer than second and third together, but normal in female.

MASHONALAND: Salisbury.

A plentiful species about Salisbury, usually feeding on a common herbaceous plant (*Pseudarthria* sp.). It is nearly allied to *varius*, Fähr., but that species has no trace of a rostral tubercle, the elytra are more acuminate in both sexes, and the granules are obsolescent on the disk; the intermediate tibiæ are not nearly so incurved; and the male has the posterior tibiæ and tarsi normal. The compression of the posterior tibiæ in *bimaculatus* distinguishes it from every other species in the genus known to me.

LXI.—*On a Collection of Snakes from North-western Argentine and Bolivia containing new Species.* By Dr. EINAR LÖNNBERG.

BARON ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD, having returned this summer from an expedition to the Bolivian Chaco and North-western Argentine, has delivered to me for determination a collection of snakes containing sixteen species, two of which seem to be new and which I venture to describe in the following pages; but as the region visited is very little known zoologically except through the collections brought home to Europe by Dr. Borelli*, I append the full list of species of this collection.

The places where Baron E. Nordenskiöld and his companions made the principal collections were the following:—

Quinta, S. Barbara, near Laguna de la Brea, Province de Jujuy, North-western Argentine: luxuriant subtropical forests.

Moreno, Puna de Jujuy, Argentine, 3500 m. above the sea-level: stony desert, with a sparse vegetation of shrubs.

* *Conf.* Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, 1897, vol. xii. no. 247.

Fortin Crevaux, Bolivian Chaco near Pilcomayo: dry woods with spiny Mimosaceæ &c.

Tatarenda, Caiza, Bolivian Chaco: on the border between the dry woods and the subtropical forest, partly broken up in groves separated by grassy areas.

Drymobius bifossatus, Raddi.

Four specimens from Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco.

Leptophis rostralis, sp. n.

A young specimen of this genus seems to represent a hitherto unknown species, and I name it therefore, at least provisionally. It does not agree with any of the descriptions in the literature, but might perhaps turn out to be the young stage of some other species, although that, too, does not seem probable.

The loreal is absent, the obliquely disposed scales are smooth and arranged in fifteen rows. The ventrals are distinctly angulate laterally. The rostral is broadly visible from above. Already the combination of these characteristics seems to suffice to distinguish it from the hitherto known species of *Leptophis*, but a full description will make the distinction still more plain.

Head moderately elongate, a little more than twice as long as broad. Eye rather large, its length equalling its distance from the nostril. Rostral broader than deep, the portion visible from above almost equalling two thirds the length of the internasals. Internasals much shorter than præfrontals, about equalling two thirds the length of the latter. Frontal about once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the snout, but shorter than the parietals. Nasal elongate, semidivided. No loreal; præfrontal in contact with second and third labials. One præocular, not reaching the frontal; two postoculars. Temporals 1+1. Eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the eye. Five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little shorter than the posterior. Scales in 15 rows, all smooth, although in the posterior part of the body a faint trace of a keel may be discerned on some scales of the median and adjoining rows, more seldom on others. Ventrals distinctly angulate laterally, 167 in number. Anal divided; subcaudals 148. General colour bronzy above, because the scales are densely mottled with bronzy or golden, so that the bluish (green) ground-colour is not conspicuous unless under a magnifying-glass, and then mostly at the base. On the

anterior part of the body a series of oblique dark stripes are seen running from the back and sloping down the sides in a backward direction. These stripes are regularly arranged and are formed in such a manner that the tip and more or less of the upper part of every third scale is blackish. Posteriorly the body and the tail are uniformly bronzy. The upper head-shield bluish, mottled with bronzy and black-edged. Upper labials and lower parts, including the outer row of scales, whitish, but posteriorly and under the tail the colour becomes more greyish.

The only specimen was collected at San Miguel. It measures 36 centim.

Liophis pæcilogyrus, Wied.

Six (mostly young) specimens from Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco.

Xenodon Merremii (Wagler), Blgr.

Several specimens from Tatarenda.

The largest specimen measured 94 centim. This and three others had the usual spotted appearance. A fifth specimen, measuring 82½ centim. in length, does not show any markings at all, being uniformly light brown above and dirty yellowish beneath. The next smallest specimen, measuring 63 centim. in length, has the markings very well developed and shows a remarkable likeness in pattern and mimicry to *Lachesis Neuwiedi*, which lives in the same region. The youngest specimen, measuring about 31½ centim., has the cross-bands constricted in the middle only in the anterior part of the body. The small spots of the lateral series become on the posterior part of the body and the tail confluent into a dark stripe.

Lystrophis semicinctus, Dum. & Bibr.

Three specimens from Crevaux, near Pilcomayo, Bolivian Chaco, and others were observed at different places.

Rhadinea sagittifera (Jan).

Numerous specimens from Tatarenda and Crevaux, Bolivian Chaco.

The specimens agree as regards their coloration with Peracca's * description, the large individuals having the back

* Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, vol. xii. (1897).

quite or almost unspotted; but the young ones have numerous more or less confluent spots on the back and along the sides &c., as the author quoted states. On some specimens there are quite fine minium-red stripes between the scales, which stripes on the tail become broader and encroach more on the scales, so that the tail appears almost brick-red towards the end.

Rhadinea occipitalis, Jan.

A small specimen from Tatarenda.

Oxyrhopus rhombifer, Dum. & Bibr.

A beautiful specimen from Quinta, Province de Jujuy, Argentine. It is not recorded in Berg's "Fauna Erpetologica Argentina" (An. Mus. Nac. de Buenos Aires, t. vi. 1898).

This snake, as well as *Lystrophis semicinctus*, may be said to strikingly mimic *Elaps* in their coloration.

Oxyrhopus clælia (Daudin).

A large black specimen (160 centim.) from Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco.

Tachymenis peruviana, Wieg.

Two specimens of this snake were collected near Moreno, Puna de Jujuy, Argentine, 3500 m. above the sea-level.

*Philodryas Erlandi**, sp. n.

Eye a little longer than half its distance from the end of the snout (in the young its length equals its distance from the nostril). Snout a little prominent and obliquely truncate. Rostral much broader than high, just a little visible from above. Internasals shorter than præfrontals. Frontal not quite once and a half as long as broad, a little longer than its distance from the snout, not quite as long as the parietals (almost as long in the young). Loreal longer than deep. One præocular, not reaching the frontal. Two postoculars. Temporals 1+2. Eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the eye. Five (four in the young) lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are of equal size with the posterior ones. Scales smooth (with single apical pits), in 19 rows. Ventrals only very obtusely angulate, 230-236; anal divided; subcaudals 140-150. Bluish green anteriorly

* I take the liberty of dedicating this species to my friend Baron Erland Nordenskiöld.

(in spirit), becoming light greyish brown towards the posterior half of the body; tail paler, being in the older specimen light brownish grey, in the younger more reddish, almost dull brick-red. The younger specimen is also more brownish or olive on top of the head and neck, so that the bluish-green colour is most prominent on the sides of the neck and body, where the scales have that colour, but are edged with light brownish. A blackish stripe extends from the nostril, through the lower part of the eye along the upper margin of the upper labials, which otherwise are whitish. This dark stripe disappears on the neck. Below greenish blue anteriorly, becoming more greyish (or reddish in the younger one) posteriorly; a whitish band occupies the lateral ends of the ventrals and the lower half of the outer row of scales. This band is conspicuous to the anus, where it disappears. The tail has about the same coloration below as above, only lighter below.

The larger specimen from Crevaux, Bolivian Chaco, measures $74\frac{1}{2}$ centim. in total length, the tail is $23\frac{1}{2}$ centim. The smaller specimen is from Tatarenda*.

Elaps frontalis, Dum. & Bibr.

I refer to this species a rather large specimen from Tatarenda measuring about 124 centim. It has eight sets of black annuli; upper head-shields black, edged with yellow; only three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields; tail ending very obtusely. With these characteristic features it combines, however, a rather large number of shields, namely, ventrals 246 and subcaudals 28. I think, however, that this does not prevent the identification from being correct, because the variability of the species seems to be rather large with regard to the number of shields.

Leptognathus Mikani (Schleg.).

One specimen from the Bolivian Chaco.

Leptognathus turgida, Cope.

Three specimens from Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco.

Lachesis Neuwiedi, Wagler.

Three specimens from Quinta, Province de Jujuy, Argentine, and six from Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco.

It is known under the name of "Vibora."

* I have had the pleasure of consulting Mr. G. A. Boulenger concerning this new species, and beg therefore to offer him my thanks for his kindness.

Crotalus terrificus (Laur.).

A specimen without any distinct markings on the neck. It resembles thus, in this respect, the more northern form. The specimen recorded by Boulenger in Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. from Bolivia had the "stripes on the neck well-marked" (*l. c.* p. 575). It is not recorded by Peracca from Borelli's collection (*l. c.*) nor by Boulenger* from Boggiani's collections in the northern Chaco. Dr. Rob. Fries, the botanist of the Swedish expedition, told me about the death of two Bolivians caused by the bite of the "cascavella."

LXII.—*Some Recent Additions to and Notes on the Crustacean Fauna of New Zealand.* By GEORGE M. THOMSON, F.L.S.

IN view of the proposed publication of the 'Index Faunæ Novæ-Zelandiæ' under the editorship of Captain F. W. Hutton, it is desirable to record the occurrence of any species which have recently been identified as occurring in these islands, and which have already been described elsewhere. The following species of Crustacea have hitherto not been recorded from New Zealand.

BRACHYURA.

Family Macrophthalmidæ.

Genus MACROPHTHALMUS, Latr.

Macrophthalmus hirtipes.

Cleistostoma? *hirtipes*, Jacquinot et Lucas, Voy. au Pôle Sud, vol. iii. p. 68, pl. vi. figs. 3 & C.

This crab, originally described from Samoa, has hitherto been confused with *Hemiplax hirtipes*, Heller, a species from which it is quite distinct. It occurs commonly in Otago Harbour, Akaroa, and Port Cooper, and is usually found between tide-marks.

Family Leucosiidæ.

Genus EBALIA, Leach.

Ebalia tuberculosa, A. Milne-Edwards.

Ebalia tuberculosa, A. Milne-Edwards, 'Challenger' Brachyura, p. 306, pl. xxv. fig. 1.

* Ann. Mus. Civico Genova, s. 2, vol. xix. (1898).